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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. For May, 1840.	d.	h.	m.
21 Thursday,	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]				
22 Friday,	4 [illegible]	7 2				
23 Saturday,	4 57	7 3	New	1	6	45 even.
24 Sunday,	4 56	7 4	First	8	9	29 morn.
25 Monday,	4 55	7 5	Full	16	6	9 morn.
26 Tuesday,	4 55	7 5	Last	24	8	3 morn.
27 Wednesday	4 54	7 6	New	31	1	54 morn.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.

SPEECH

Delivered at the Great Whig Meeting in the County of Granville, on Tuesday the 3d day of March, 1840, by **George E. Badger,** Esq., and published at the request of his Fellow-Citizens.—(CONCLUDED.)

"LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER."

But whilst, by these false and atrocious calumnies, it has been sought to raise the public indignation against General Harrison, the pampered officials of the Administration have had the impolitic audacity to sneer at his pretensions because of his poverty—to style him the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Candidate" and the "Poor man's President." That he is poor, when his possessions are compared with the princely fortune of Mr. Van Buren, I shall not deny; but, if so, it is because he was too honest to become rich. Certainly, he has had as large opportunities of amassing a vast estate as ever fell to the lot of an American Citizen. His salary, like that of many of our officers, was small—barely adequate to his respectable support in the station which he filled—he scorned to avail himself of any opportunities to speculate on the Public Lands which his situation afforded him—he knew nothing of those "perquisites of office" which such men as Swartwout and Price, and Harris and hundreds of others, under this most pure and vigilant Administration, have used to enrich themselves at the *EXPENSE OF THE NATION.* Therefore, and therefore only, he is not rich. And pray, Sir, is honest poverty a reproach? Is it indeed, come to this, that men professing an exclusive republicanism, dare stand up before the American people, and object against one who for forty years has served his country with ability, faithfulness and success—that he is *too poor* to be entitled to the favor of the people? Is wealth a qualification for a President? Does the Constitution require it? Is it consistent with our institutions, our habits, our principles—with the feelings of the people, to sneer at a man's pretensions to the Chief Magistracy because he is poor?

That General Harrison lives in a Log Cabin, is not strictly correct. He lives in a good, plain house, such as a substantial farmer ought to occupy—which accommodates his own family and leaves a spare room and bed for a friend who calls, or a benighted traveller who is thrown on his hospitality. It is not so large, nor so handsome, nor so splendidly furnished as the White House, or as Mr. Van Buren's private dwelling, but I doubt not it has much oftener afforded its hospitality, with its plain fare and hearty welcome, than the princely mansion of his competitor, with his luxurious entertainment and courtly ceremonial. That Harrison drinks Cider—even hard Cider—I am not disposed to dispute—that he is the poor man's friend I do not doubt, and I have the strongest hope that he will, by the voice of the whole people, be called to preside over the nation; not as the *poor man's* President, nor the *rich man's* President—but as the Chief Magistrate of his Country, not like an evil spirit seeking to divide the different portions of society and array them against each other, but with the benignity of a parent, endeavoring to unite us all in mutual affection and good offices like a band of brothers.

Yes, Harrison drinks Cider—he drinks hard Cider. This is a matter of taste—some like it hard, and some sweet, and some sour, in a state between the two. When I was a boy, I liked to drink it through a straw, when newly pressed. These are matters about which every one must consult his own fancy. But let me tell these wanton insulters of virtuous poverty,* that, under all circumstances, Harrison has ever done his best. In the service of his country, whether in fighting her enemies, governing her Territories, or making her laws, he has done his best. He lives in the best house he has, wears the best clothes, drinks the best liquor, and eats the best food he has, and freely lends or gives, as good neighborhood or charity requires, the best he has to all that need them. Who can do more? Who can do better than his best? If his accommodations are not equal to his services and virtues—as I believe—let the people improve them, and rely upon it, that as at North Bend, "*his door has never been shut and the string of the latch pulled in.*"†

*See Appendix.

†Gen. Harrison, when parting from a regiment of his soldiers, just after the Indian war, said to them:—"Gentlemen, if you ever come to Vincennes, you will always find a plate and a knife and fork at my table, and I assure you that you will never find my door shut and the string of the latch pulled in."

—so, when the grateful suffrages of his country shall call him to Washington, no surly porter of foreign blood and pampered insolence will be permitted to drive decent people from his door, because they do not know the hours or the ceremonial of Court etiquette. But, fellow-citizens, I have been drawn aside from the main subjects of this address, to notice these little effusions of petty malignity and upstart presumption.—Perhaps I should have treated them with the contemptuous silence to which they alone are entitled; but there is something to excite indignation in the base spirit of these attacks, while their insignificance may well provoke merriment.

Can any reasonable doubt be made of Gen. Harrison's fitness for the Chief Magistracy? If he has not given evidence of high qualifications for it, what man in this country has? He has, in forty years, filled a greater variety of public stations than any man living—demanding a rare combination of the most elevated moral and mental endowments—and in none of them has he failed. In peace and in war, as an executive officer—in the halls of legislation, he has served his country with uniform ability, assiduity and success—and no one emergency has arisen in his long and eventful life to which he has not proved fully equal. His services have been marked by singular self denial and disinterestedness—his principles as a Statesman are unaffectedly Republican, and his character as a man without a blemish. In all questions in which the South is particularly concerned, his position is altogether what we should wish.—He is opposed to squandering away the public domain—to making a donation of the whole of the public lands, the property of the Union, to a few States—he is in favour of a just distribution of their proceeds.—He is totally opposed to Abolition in all its forms—he holds it to be unconstitutional—dangerous—illegal and presumptuous—he denounces even the discussion of the subject (out of the slave States) as an abuse of the freedom of the press, a violation of the spirit of the Constitution—and pronounces the schemes of the Abolitionists such as can command no approbation but from an incarnate devil. These opinions he has openly declared and published in the midst of a population having contrary sentiments, with a noble candor and jealous regard for our rights, which has never been as yet equalled, and cannot be exceeded. And I declare to you, sir, that if we could have dictated a position for Gen. Harrison to assume on this subject, we could not, as Southern men, in my opinion, have chosen any other or better than that which he occupies. If any evidence of his sincerity be required, it is furnished by the whole tenor of his life—by the times, places, and manner in which his opinions have been declared—and the uniform consistency with which he has acted upon them. It is found in the singular boldness and decision with which he made common cause with the South on the Missouri question—and sacrificed his popularity at home, and lost his seat in Congress, rather than vote with the restrictionists against us. If a man's sincerity is not proved by uniformly consistent declarations and conduct, against the influence of example, and the bias of interest, I ask how can sincerity be manifested to those who cannot look upon the heart.

Such is Gen. Harrison in his services—his general merits—and his particular agreement with Southern interests. Can any fair and well-informed man doubt, that he is able and altogether trust-worthy?

MR. VAN BUREN.

How stands the case with Mr. Van Buren? Of public services, what memorials does his country exhibit? what testimonials are registered in our history? what measures of executive or legislative wisdom have owed their origin or improvement to him?—Alas! to all such inquiries, a barren *none* must be the answer. What instance of exposure or suffering in the cause of the country, does his life present? Not one. The most *dangerous* exploit he ever performed for the nation was his voyage across the Atlantic in a public ship—his greatest exercise of *self-denial*, was mixing in the highest circles of the English court, and the *slender* allowance from which he saved, was nine thousand dollars of salary, and an equal sum for his outfit. He, indeed, gave good support to the protective system, for he voted for the tariff of 1828—that "bill of abominations," according to southern opinions. He, indeed, gave support to the anti-slavery spirit, for he voted to instruct the Senators from New York to oppose the admission of any state into the Union whose constitution did not prohibit slavery—and he voted to prohibit the slave traffic with the territory of Florida, and to specify the number of slaves to which a southern man, travelling in that territory, should confine himself.—These acts of his public life are sufficiently well known, and with emphatic clearness, manifest either his opposition to southern feelings and wishes, or his utter indifference to southern rights. They may be considered ground of support to northern manufacturers and anti-slavery societies; but surely constitute a singular foundation, on which to build a claim to our confidence.—True, he is called a northern man with southern principles, when he wants southern votes, and he seems likewise, to consider himself an eastern man, with western principles, when he desires the suffrages of the West. But the difference in the two cases is, that to the west he is tendering a very substantial consideration for its support, in the cession of the public lands—while to us he deems it sufficient to make through his friends, an ostentatious profession of southern principles, while he, not only does nothing for us, but actually takes our property—our share of the public lands—to buy western favor.

True, he is called a republican by his friends—the very perfection of democracy. But in what does his conduct agree with his profession? His personal habits are opposed to the plainness which our forefathers associated with the dignified state of a republican Chief Magistrate—splendor and luxury make the President's house the copy of a royal palace, and the entres and exits, and the entire arrangements of his household, are said to be regulated according to the example of a European court. While the distresses of the country have increased, has he shown a republican desire to make his own personal demands upon the treasury as small as a just regard to the dignity of his station would allow? Quite the contrary. Gen. Jackson, with a full and overflowing treasury, was content with $14,000 to furnish the Presidential mansion, while Mr. Van Buren, under circumstances of great pressure upon the community, received for the same purpose $20,000; and in 1837, while he was asking an issue of treasury notes of $10,000,000 to supply the deficiency in the revenue to meet the demands upon it, the appropriation bill shows an item of $1200 allowed to pay for his *head* gardener? He could not pay his own gardener out of his salary of $25,000, but required from the public an allowance for that purpose; and what an allowance it was?—$1200 a year for a *Gardener!* while the Comptroller of North Carolina receives but $1000, and the Secretary of State out $800, besides his fees. Let any man, who is willing to judge men by their *doings*, and not by their *sayings*, ask himself, if this is republican? Is it not, on the contrary, enormously extravagant, and aristocratic?—Would any man, who was a friend of economy, a lover of the people, at a time when Congress were obliged to make a loan to carry on the government, would such a man, at such a time, draw on the public to pay his servants *at all?* If his salary would not defray the charge of his household, would he not dismiss a portion of his servants and bring his expenses within his salary? Or, if he was a rich man, like Mr. Van Buren, would he not, as other Presidents have done before him, use his private funds to support his unnecessary bevy of menials? If so, what must we think of one who, with these professions on his lips, and possessed of a vast private fortune, as well as receiving a large official income, at a time of public calamity, burdening the state with a sum for his Gardener, greater than the salaries of a large proportion of the Judges of the states? Can we help thinking, that such a man's practice and his professions are in direct opposition—that he is no patriot—and loves the people only, for what he can get out of them. Is that man a republican, who, seeking by every species of influence and official coercion, to compel a surrender of the revenue to his control by the sub-treasury bill, at the same time requires of Congress to place under his command an army of 100,000 men—a standing army in effect, under the name of militia—100,000 drafted men, or volunteers to be paid and fed by the public, and to be always ready to control or overawe public opinion at the ballot-boxes; or, by the concentration at particular points, to produce a majority of votes for the support of power.* Of such a measure, it is difficult to speak in terms of alarm or reprobation too strongly. Besides its tendency to increase the already almost despotic authority of the Chief Magistrate, its effects upon the morals and happiness of private life would be deeply injurious. Think of a large portion of the population, withdrawn between early manhood and middle age, from the usual pursuits of business, from the ties and affections and domestic charities of life—accustomed to the dissipation of camps, the thorough subserviency of military discipline, and returned into society totally unfitted for its duties. What prudent father can think, without deep anxiety, of such a trial for his son?—What mother's heart can bear the image of her son, at the most perilous time of his existence, withdrawn from the influence and ties, the duties and the gentle restraints of the family circle, and plunged amidst the vices and profligacy, the enticements, the almost resistless temptations of a soldier's life. And under such a system, in a few generations, language cannot describe the revolting corruptions, the social dismemberment which would afflict our country. But if there were no other objection to this measure, than its enormous expense, surely no friend of the country could, at this time, desire its adoption. It would involve, at a moderate estimate, in addition to our expenses (already far exceeding our income) an expenditure of many millions of dollars yearly: and whence is the money to be obtained? We are already issuing our notes, because we are unable to defray the charges of government out of the yearly revenues. With commerce crippled—produce depreciated, and scarce saleable at any price—property and labor depressed, and the treasury supplied by loans, surely it is a mockery, a cruel mockery of the general distress, to talk of a measure by which a new expenditure of millions, yearly, is to be brought upon an already exhausted and broken country. He that recommends it, may have other qualities, but he can lay no claim to economy.

Fellow-citizens, let us pause and reflect! Whatever I may think of the motives and principles of our rulers, I surely do not attribute their faults to the great majority of their supporters. The mass of the people in our country are not partisans, and I look upon the general body of Mr. Van Buren's supporters as friends and brothers. We should desire—we doubtless all do desire the welfare of our country. Though called by different names, we yet agree in this, that we all wish well to our country—wish her institutions perpetuated, not only in *form* but in *substance*—not only with the circumstantials, but with the spirit of the constitution. United, then, in this patriotic desire, we should let no perconceived opinions close our eyes against light—no pride of consistency shut our ears to the voice of truth and reason. It belongs to man, to err; it is never less than honorable to confess, and to forsake error; but when our errors regard the welfare of our children, the permanent good of our whole county, then a perseverance in them becomes the highest folly and the deepest guilt. Let me ask, then, of all, by whatever party name distinguished—let me ask it, not in the spirit of reproach, but of kind and earnest inquiry, can this administration deserve further support? For more than ten years, they have had charge of our affairs. At the commencement of that period, we were prosperous; in the pursuit of a visionary scheme to make every good better, they have tried a variety of experiments upon our habits, institutions and property, promising that each should issue in general prosperity; but as we have advanced, the good has constantly retired before us—

"And like the circle, bounding earth and skies,
Allures from far, but as we follow, flies."

And now, when a general pressure is felt—when our coffers, as a nation, are empty—and distress, instead of prosperity, is the result of the ten years crusade of the Administration, the President and his advisers,

"Cursed with a heart unknowing how to yield,"

instead of submitting to palpable demonstration, and retracing their course, still cry onward—prepare for sacrifices, great and long, but have faith, and we will, at length, bring you the fruition of the good we have promised. Deceived for ten years, we are asked to renew our confidence in those who have deceived us, with no security but the assurance which has been so often broken. Pressed by debts and embarrassments all over the country, while we pray for some measure to restore credit, and give a renewed vitality to business—we were once told we expected too much from Government, and must take care of ourselves—but *now*, we are invited to reduce the value of our labour and property to the standard of the hard money despotisms of continental Europe*—to give away the Public Lands to the Western States—and furnish the President a standing army of 100,000 men, and all will yet be well, and our complaints be no more heard. Indeed, if these things are conceded to the President our complaints may be suppressed, although our distresses will increase. Those who expect relief from this Administration will, indeed, expect too much. Let us therefore, be true to ourselves, and like our fathers in the Revolution, strike boldly for our own deliverance. The results of ten years has shown our rulers to be either unable or unwilling to perform what they have promised; for had they been *both* able and willing, why was it not accomplished? Would it not be madness, then, to trust them longer?—In my opinion, it would be worse than madness; yes, sir, if the people again confide in Mr. Van Buren, after all his failures—if we are again allured by promises, so often broken and never in a single instance performed—if we yield once more to specious professions, at variance with the whole public conduct of the man—and again trust power to an artful and selfish demagogue—smooth—insinuating—ambitious, and unprincipled, I fully believe we shall, at no distant day, read the history of our folly in the ruins of the country.

But such a fate may Heaven avert! It is one, dreadful to contemplate; one, which I am not willing to believe awaits us. It is true, the danger which threatens is imminent, but let it stimulate us to renewed exertions—not sink us in despair. We have in HARRISON, a leader suited to the crisis—a true friend to his country—enlightened—just—sound in his opinions—sincere in his professions—plain—unostentatious and of truly Roman firmness in his purposes for his country's good—one, whom no dangers can intimidate—no temptations corrupt. Under his banner, let us rally.—It is the banner of the Constitution—the glorious star-spangled banner of our country. Let "UNION" be our watchword—the Union of the Whigs—not for office—not for power—not for fame—but in the language of an eloquent son of Virginia, "UNION for the sake of THE UNION"—that UNION which was cemented by the blood of our fathers. With such a leader, such a cause, and such a motive, we cannot fail. No—a glorious success awaits us, and that Constitution, which is the best and brightest inheritance we owe to the wisdom and valour of our sires—rescued from the unhallowed grasp of the Spoilers, will yet be transmitted in untarnished splendour to our posterity!

*See Appendix.

APPENDIX TO MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.

(A.)

NEW JERSEY OUTRAGE.

This has been accomplished, since these remarks were made, and the Administration party have, in effect, appointed five members for the State of New Jersey.—They refused to respect the Certificate of Election, made by the Governor and Council of that State, according to its laws, but have assumed as a sufficient ground of action, the report of the Committee of Elections, showing the whole number of votes given, without enquiry whether they were good or bad, without even examining the proofs taken to show that many fraudulent votes were given by foreigners and aliens—and while the claimants of the seats were engaged in taking evidence, under directions from the Committee. Thus, the only *prima facie* evidence, the Certificate of the State, under her Great Seal, has been treated with contempt, and an *ex parte* Report, without the proofs, and before a hearing has been deemed evidence on which to fill the Representation of one of the States of the Union. A proceeding this, without precedent in our country, and it is hoped that an expression of public indignation at the ballot boxes will be so clear and decisive aganist it, that no party will ever venture its repetition.

*See Appendix.

(B.)

THE SUB-TREASURY.

The following testimonies against the Sub-Treasury are from the mouth of the Administration:

"To retain the Public Revenue in the Treasury, unemployed, in any way, is impracticable. It is considered against the genius of our free institutions to lock up in vaults the treasure of the nation.

Such a treasure would doubtless be employed at sometime, as it has in other countries, when opportunity tempted ambition."—*President Jackson's Message of* 1836.

The scheme is *disorganizing* and *revolutionary*, subversive of the fundamental principles of our Government, and of its practice, from 1780 down to this day."

"It is as palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the Public Treasury much nearer the actual custody and control of the President than it is now, and expose it to *be plundered by a hundred hands*, where one cannot now reach it."

"Had such a suggestion come from Gen. Jackson, it would have been rung through the Old Dominion as conclusive proof of all the aspirations which may have been charged to the Hero of New Orleans. See here, [they would say] he wishes to put the public money in the palms of his friends and partisans, instead of keeping it on deposite in banks, whence it cannot be drawn for other than public purposes, without certain detection. In such a case, we should feel that the people had just case for alarm, and ought to give their most watchful attention to such an effort to enlarge executive power, and put in its hands the means of corruption.—*Globe, in* 1834.

"We have objected to the Sub-Treasury system, so called, that in the first place it will enlarge the *Executive power*, already too great for a Republic. Secondly, that it contributes to endanger the security of the public funds—and thirdly, that it is calculated to produce two currencies—a baser one for the People, and a better one for the Government. The more we reflect upon the matter, the more we read the speeches of the orators on both sides, the more firmly are we satisfied of the strength of these objections.

"It is certainly subject to very strong objections, not the least of which is, the *very great increase of patronage* to which it must give rise—and a patronage of the most dangerous influence, as being so immediately connected with the public money.

"But I can see no advantage, and on the contrary, a fruitful source of mischief, in making government officers the keepers of the cash. Place about them what guards you may, in the shape of commissioners, inspectors, or whatever else, *peculation will be endless. There is no security in it* and it will involve heavy and unnecessary expense. The chief and overruling objection, however, is the endless source of patronage to which it would give rise. Make the machinery as simple as you may, and open to view, wherever money is, temptation will creep in, *and corruption in every form follow at its heels.*

"The recent defalcation in New York, confirms the opinion long since entertained, that the present regulations of our Finances are grossly defective—that the public money ought to be better secured than to be left so much to the custody of the public officer; and the public Treasury so much to Executive discretion."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Yet the Globe *now* urges the adoption of a measure, which, in 1834, it denounced as "*disorganizing, revolutionary—subversive* of the principles of our government"—as exposing the public money to be "plundered by hundreds of hands"—as enlarging Executive power and furnishing the President with the means of corruption!! If this was the true character of the measure in 1834, why is its adoption urged upon us now? The measure has not changed. It still has all the mischievous tendencies, it then had. These were perceived and proclaimed by the Editors of that print in 1834. Are these tendencies less evident now? By no means. Why then do the Editors of that print advocate *now*, what *then*, they condemned? Men are generally supposed to intend that which is the proper result of what they do, but if this rule should be thought too strict, surely, charity itself, must hold them responsible for the evil consequences which they themselves have declared will follow from the measures they support. Therefore, we are justified in concluding that they wish *now*, to put the public money where it *may* be plundered—to enable the President to enlarge Executive power and to enjoy the means of corruption, these being the very consequences which they said in 1834, would follow from the Sub Treasury. Is it not time then for the people to be alarmed, in the language of the Globe quoted above, "at such an effort to enlarge Executive power and put in its hands the means of corruption." Reader, pause and reflect. The darling measure of the Administration—the support of which is, now, the test of fidelity to the party in power—which is now to be forced on the country by every effort of Executive power and influence,—was in 1834, described in terms of the very strongest denunciation—by the very men who are now clamorous for its adoption, and condemn *all* who refuse to support it. Can any solution be given but this, that it is their object to establish despotism—to bring us under the absolute control of the executive branch of the Government; and, if they leave us the forms of the Constitution, at least, to destroy its spirit.

(C.)

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In order, distinctly, to understand the *importance* to North Carolina, of her share of the Public Lands, let the reader attend to this statement. The sales of Public Lands produced, *in one year*, from 30th of September, 1838, to 30th of September, 1839, 68 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS and more—of which the share of this State would be very nearly *four millions*. If divided amongst the Counties, it would give to each, the sums stated in the following Table:

Anson	74,844	Jones	29,779
Ashe	36,102	Lenoir	41,009
Beaufort	58,245	Lincoln	119,236
Bertie	65,111	Macon	29,318
Bladen	41,467	Martin	45,342
Brunswick	34,600	Mecklenburg	106,588
Buncombe	86,450	Montgomery	57,980
Burke	94,985	Moore	41,126
Cabarrus	46,781	Nash	45,089
Camden	35,752	New Hanover	58,792
Carteret	35,030	Northampton	71,106
Caswell	80,632	Onslow	41,499
Chatham	81,800	Orange	126,951
Chowan	35,561	Pasquotank	45,884
Columbus	21,989	Perquimons	39,395
Craven	62,928	Person	53,343
Cumberland	78,769	Pitt	64,214
Currituck	40,648	Randolph	65,876
Davidson	71,196	Richmond	49,893
Duplin	60,955	Robeson	68,686
Edgecomb	79,305	Rockingham	49,089
Franklin	56,631	Rowan	110,374
Gates	41,768	Rutherford	93,228
Granville	102,776	Sampson	61,777
Greene	34,053	Stokes	86,001
Guilford	99,493	Surry	77,016
Halifax	94,491	Tyrrell	95,197
Haywood	24,309	Wake	108,313
Hertford	45,331	Warren	63,067
Hyde	32,837	Washington	24,471
Iredell	79,215	Wayne	54,858
Johnston	58,081	Wilkes	63,550

(D.)

SELLING POOR MEN FOR THEIR DEBTS.

The following Correspondence scatters, to the wind, the miserable slander, that Gen. Harrison voted to sell poor men for their debts:

Correspondence with Mr. Pleasants.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1836.

DEAR SIR: Your political opponents in the State of Maryland have, for some time, been actively urging against you a new charge—that of *selling white men*, which probably had no inconsiderable effect in the recent elections in that State, and which is evidently much relied upon to influence the approaching elections throughout the United States. I enclose you a paper (the Baltimore Republican) containing the charge in full, and I beg you, as an act of justice to yourself and your friends, to enable me to refute a charge against the uniform tenor of your life, which I am well aware, has been replete with instances of distinguished private liberality and public sacrifice.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, your fellow-citizen,

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

Gen. WM. H. HARRISON.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1836.

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date. I have before heard of the accusation to which it refers. On my way hither, I met yesterday with a young gentleman of Maryland, who informed me that a vote of mine in the Senate of Ohio had been published, in favor of a law to sell persons imprisoned under a judgment for debt, for a term of years, if unable otherwise to discharge the execution. I did not for a moment, hesitate to declare that I had never given any such vote; and that, *if a vote of that description had been published and ascribed to me, it was an* INFAMOUS FORGERY. Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and in direct conflict with my opinions, public and private, through the whole course of my life. No such proposition was ever submitted to the Legislature of Ohio—none such would, for a moment, have been entertained—nor would any son of hers have dared to propose it.

So far from being willing to sell men for debts, which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been, opposed to all imprisonment for debt. Fortunately, I have it in my power to show that such has been my established opinion; and that, in a public capacity, I avowed and acted upon it.—Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation, refer to the journals of the Senate of the United States, 2d session, 16th Congress, page 325? It will there be seen that I was one of the Committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate, I advocated its adoption, and on its passage, voted in its favor. See Senate Journal, 1st session, 20th Congress, pages 101 and 102.

It is not a little remarkable that, if the effort I am accused of having made to subject men to sale for the non-payment of their debts, had been successful, I might from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation; nor have I omitted to exert myself in their behalf against such an attempt to oppress them.

It is sought to suppport the charge by means of garbled extracts from the journals

of the Senate of Ohio. The section of the bill which is employed for that purpose had no manner of reference to the relation of creditor and debtor, and could not by possibility subject the debtor to the control of his creditor. None know better than the authors of the calumny, that the alleged section is utterly at variance with the charge which is attempted to be founded upon it, and that, so far from a proposition to invest a creditor with power over the liberty of his debtor, it has respect only to the mode of disposing of public offenders, who had been found guilty by a jury of their fellow-citizens of some crime against the laws of their State. That was exclusively the import and design of the section of the bill, upon the motion to strike out which I voted in the negative. So you perceive that in place of voting to enlarge the power of creditors, the vote which I gave concerned only the treatment of malefactors, convicted of crimes against the Public.

It would extend this letter to an inconvenient length to go fully into the reasons which led me at the time to an opinion in favor of the proposed treatment of that class of offenders who would have fallen within its operations, nor is such an expose called for. The measure was by no means a novelty in other parts of the country. *In the State of Delaware, there is an act in force in similar words with the section of the bill before the Ohio Senate, which has been made of late the pretext of such invidious invective.* Laws with somewhat similar provisions may be found in many of the States. In practice, the measure would have ameliorated the condition of those who were under consideration. As the law stood, they were liable under the sentence to confinement in the common jail, where offenders of various degrees of profligacy—of different ages, sex and color, were crowded together. Under such circumstances, it is obvious that the bad must become worse, whilst reformation could hardly be expected in respect to any. The youthful offender, it might be hoped, would be reclaimed under the operation of the proposed system; but there was a great reason to fear his still greater corruption amid the contagion of a common receptacle of vice. Besides, the proposed amendments of the law pre-supposed that the delinquent was in confinement for the non-payment of a fine and costs of prosecution—[the payment of which was a part of the sentence;] it seemed, therefore, humane, in respect to the offender, to relieve him from confinement which deprived him of the means of discharging the penalty, and to place him in a situation in which he might work out his deliverance, even at the loss for a time of his personal liberty.

But I forbear to go further into the reasons which led me, sixteen years ago, as a member of the Ohio Senate, to entertain a favorable opinion of an alteration which was proposed in the criminal police of the State. It is certain, that neither in respect to myself, or those who concurred with me, was the opinion, at the time, considered as the result of unfriendly bias towards the poor or unfortunate. Nay, the last object which I could have anticipated even from the eager and restless desire to assail me, was a charge of unfriendliness to the humble and poor of the community.

I am, my dear sir, with great respect, your humble servant,

W. H. HARRISON.

J. H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

Letter to a Cincinnati Editor, 1821.

SIR: In your paper of the 15th inst. I observed a most violent attack upon eleven other members of the late Senate and myself, for a *supposed vote* given at the last session, for the passage of a law to "*sell debtors in certain cases.*" If such had been our conduct, I acknowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the writer has bestowed upon us, but the execration of every honest man in society. An act of that kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, but would be a palpable violation of the Constitution of the State, which every legislator is sworn to support; and sanctioned by a House of Representatives and twelve Senators, it would indicate a state of depravity which would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alarming anticipations. But the fact is, that no such proposition was ever made in the Legislature, or even thought of. The act to which the writer alludes, has no more relation to the collection of "debt" than it has to the discovery of longitude. It was an act for the "punishment of offences" against the State; and that part of it which has so deeply wounded the feelings of your correspondent, was passed by the House of Representatives and voted for by the twelve Senators, under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with the offenders for whose cases it was intended. It was adopted by the House of Representatives as a part of the general system of the criminal law, which was then undergoing a complete revision and amendment; the necessity of this is evinced by the following facts: For several years past it had become apparent that the Penitentiary system was becoming more and more burdensome, at every session a large appropriation was called for to meet the excess of expenditure above the receipts of the establishment. In the commencement of the session of 1820, the deficit amounted to near $20,000.

This growing evil required the immediate interposition of some vigorous legislative measure. Two were recommended as being likely to produce the effect: first, placing the institution under better management; and, secondly, lessening the number of convicts who were sentenced for short periods, and whose labor was found to be most unproductive. In pursuance of the latter principle, thefts, to the amount of $50 or upwards, were subjected to punishment in the penitentiary, instead of $10, which was the former minimum sum: this was easily done. But the great difficulty remained to determine what should be the punishment of those numerous larcenies below the sum of $50. By some, whipping was proposed; by others, punishment by *hard labor* in the county jail; and by others it was thought best to make them work on the highways. To all these there appeared insuperable objections; fine and imprisonment were adopted by the House of Representatives as the only alternative; and as it was well known those vexatious pilferings were generally perpetrated by the most worthless vagabonds in society, it was added that when they could not pay the fine and costs, which were always part of the sentence and punishment, they should be sold out to any person who would pay their fine and costs for them. This was the clause that was passed, as I believe, by a unanimous vote of the House, and stricken out in the Senate, in opposition to the twelve who have been denounced.—A little further trouble in examining the Journals would have shown your correspondent that this was considered as a substitute for whipping, which was lost by a single vote of the Senate, and in the House by a small majority, after being once passed.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show that this obnoxious law would not have applied to "unfortunate debtors of sixty-four years," but to *infamous offenders* who depredate upon the property of their fellow-citizens, and who, by the Constitution of the State, as well as the principle of existing laws, were subject to *involuntary* servitude. I must confess I had no very sanguine expectations of a beneficial effect from the measure, as it would apply to convicts who had obtained the age of maturity; but I had supposed that a woman, or a youth, who, convicted of an offence, remained in jail for the payment of the fines and costs imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some decent, virtuous private family, whose precept and example would gently lead them back to the paths of rectitude.

I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy inclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices now in our country, and those bound servants which are tolerated in our, as well as in every State in the Union? *Far from advocating, the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt under any circumstances but that where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and ought to be abolished.*

I am, sir, your humble servant,

WM. H. HARRISON.

NORTH BEND, December 22, 1821.

(E.)

THE MISSOURI QESTION.

Here follow the Preamble and Resolution submitted to the New York Legislature, and for which Mr. Van Buren voted:

Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every Constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the U. States clearly gives Congress the right to require of New States, not comprehended within the original boundaries of the U. States, the prohibiting of Slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union:

Therefore, Resolved, (if the honorable Senate concur therein,) That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, of any Territory, not comprised as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

On the 29th day of January 1820, the Senate took up the Resolution and passed the same unanimously, the following Senators being present:

Messrs. Adams, Austin, Barnum, Bartow, Bowne, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Ditmiss, Evans, Forthington, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Loundsberry, McMartin, Moons, Noyes, Paine, Ross, Rosencrontz, Skinner, Swan, ☞ *VAN BUREN*, Wilson, Young—30.

Professor Holland, who, during the last Presidential canvass, was selected by the friends of the Administration to write the biography of Mr. Van Buren, was forced to bear witness to the correctness of this transcript of the New York Legislative records. Mr. Holland's leading object, through his whole work, was to make the hero of his story as palatable as possible to the South, yet he had not the audacity to think, for one moment, of gainsaying a record-proof. He admitted, that Van Buren had been a supporter of the Missouri restriction. We quote from his volume the following direct testimony:

"The attention of the Legislature of New York was called to the question of admitting Missouri into the Union with the right to hold slaves, in the message of Gov. Clinton, at the opening of the session in January, 1820. An expression of their opinion was earnestly recommended. In compliance with this recommendation, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution instructing their Senators and requesting the Representatives of the State in Congress to oppose the admission, as a State, in the Union, of any Territory not comprised within the original boundary of the United States, without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission! The Senate concurred in this resolution without division or debate, and *among them Mr. VAN BUREN*, though it was not brought before the Legislature by his agency. Still he must be regarded as having concurred, at that time, in the sentiment of the Resolution then adopted by the Legislature."

(F.)

GRANNY HARRISON.

Amongst other epithets, that of *Old Granny* has been applied to Harrison.—This term occasioned one of the best things, which has been said during the canvass.—A respectable citizen, who had been a supporter of the Administration, but had become convinced by his own observation that our affairs were much mismanaged, was at a house raising in Chatham County, not long since. A strong Van Buren man addressed the company on the question of the Whigs, saying, "they have given up their great man Clay, and taken up an Old Granny." This sally produced much mirth, which was instantly dispelled, when the old gentleman rose and said—"Well, gentlemen, if Gen. Harrison is a *Granny*, I am for him; for this Country has been in labour ten years, and it is high time, she was *delivered*."

(G.)

GEN. HARRISON'S BRAVERY.

Since this address was made, I have learned that the Van Buren advocates in Ohio, have made the wonderful discovery, that Gen. Harrison is a coward, and was not at the Battle of the Thames at all—did not plan, or direct the battle, and was not within two miles of the field on which it was fought!! It is not unlikely, they will next discover, that there was no battle at all fought at the Thames; or perhaps, that we have had no war with England, since the Revolution.

It so happens, that of six persons who officiated as Aids to Gen. Harrison at the Battle of the Thames five are now alive; and of these, four are in the United States. To each of these, a letter has been written on the subject, and their answers received and published.

Col. John O'Fallon, of St. Louis, says—"I served under him [Gen. Harrison,] the greater part of the period he was in active service, near his person—commencing with the Tippecanoe expedition and continuing to its termination. Rejoining his army in 1812, I became a member of his military family as Secretary. In the winter of 1812–'13, I was appointed his acting Deputy Adjutant General, and in May 1813, immediately after the siege of Fort Meigs, his Aid-de-camp, which station I held to the close of his military service; and, in conclusion, I can safely say, that I never in my life saw a *braver man in battle*—one more collected, prompt and full of resources, than General William Henry Harrison."

Of the Battle of Tippecanoe, Col. O'Fallon says—"During the battle, General Harrison was seen wherever danger was the most imminent—wherever the fight was the thickest. His Aid, Col. Owen, was killed at his side, and almost at the same moment, a ball passed through the General's hat, grazing his head. There was not a spot within our lines secure from the shot of the enemy. On this, as on every other occasion within my observation, Gen. Harrison's conduct was that of a brave and skilful commander—always calm and cool in his manner, and *wholly indifferent to his personal safety;* possessing the peculiar faculty of at once discerning whatever was wanting, and of promptly applying the remedy. After the action, there seemed to be a universal admission by the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, that there was not another Officer in the battle, capable of having prevented a defeat and general massacre. "All seemed to regard Gen. Harrison as their deliverer *from the Indian Scalping Knife.*" Of the Battle of the Thames he says, speaking of the movement which produced the victory, that it "was *conceived, planned and directed* by Gen. Harrison, whose superior military judgment neither needed *nor received* any aid."

Col. J. Speed Smith, another of his Aids, *and who is a supporter of Mr. Van Buren*, relates, that on the day of the battle of the Thames, Gen. Harrison exposed himself so much to the fire of the enemy, that Commodore Perry, then one of his volunteer aids, remonstrated with him and begged him to retire, which Harrison refused to do. Of the battle, he speaks in the same general terms, with Col. O'Fallon, and says—"some of our Soldiers were shot within less than ten feet of the General, for the conflict here was sharp and animated, and continued so for some time. With the exception of the charge made by Col. Johnson's Regiment, Gen. Harrison *was in the most exposed and dangerous parts of the battle*," and he concludes his letter in these words:—"Although it is not in direct response to any part of your letter, I must be permitted to say, that my intercourse with Gen. Harrison left the conviction on my mind, that he was a gentleman, a soldier, and a patriot, and I deprecate most sincerely, the injustice attempted to be done him by a portion of that party with which I have always acted."

Col. Todd, another of his Aids, speaking of the Battle of the Thames, says—"The first *arrangement* for the battle, as well as the subseqeent change, which was predicted upon the important information obtained by the *military eye of Col. Wood*, was planned alone by Gen. Harrison."

He mentions a change which was directed by Gen. Harrison, and says when the General gave the word, "I was close by his side, and he was so near the enemy, that their fire cut down the leaves and twigs of the trees just above our heads."

Col. Chambers, the remaining Aid, whose letter has been published declares the charges made against Harrison, "*FALSE—UTTERLY FALSE*,"—and asks with great force, "Is it not very remarkable, if he is a coward, that none of the gallant officers or soldiers who served with him under Gen. Wyne, or those who fought under his command at Tippecanoe, at Fort Meigs and the Thames, discovered his cowardice; and that the discovery should have remained to be made by some scurvy politician of the present day?"

These testimonies are furnished by those who saw his conduct and shared in his dangers; and if any thing were necessary in addition, it could be furnished from the mouths of his opponents. But nothing further can be necessary. The charge is base, considered as a false imputation of cowardice and incapacity against a brave and deserving officer. But it is still more to be detested and denounced as a falsification of American history—a blemish upon our honor and national character, and calculated to lower us in the eyes of foreign nations. For what would be thought of us abroad if it should ever appear that the President and Congress—the people at large, and yet more the Officers and Soldiers of the North-western army had, for a quarter of a century been bestowing medals and votes of thanks, and other testimonials of public applause and approbation, on a commander, who, so far from directing the army at the Thames, was a shrinking coward, and not within two miles of the battle field.

(H.)

MR. VAN BUREN'S ECONOMY.

It is not intended to except against any charge however great, which is really necessary and proper for the Chief Magistrate's suitable accommodation. The people are able and willing to support their President properly; but, in a time of great distress, when money is borrowed to carry on the Government, the people have a right to expect, on the part of their rulers, an example of official economy, of personal retrenchment; especially, when they are constantly crying out—"Economy—Economy—Retrenchment—Retrenchment." As Mr. Van Buren urges so strenuously upon others, to economise and retrench, he should certainly lead the way; for expenditures very proper with a *full* Treasury, become decidedly objectionable when the Treasury is *empty*, and self denial urged on the people. In this, as in military matters, the command should be—"Come on," not "Go on."

Let the annexed list of appropriations in the last eleven years, for the President's accommodation, over and besides his Salary of $25,000 a year, be attentively considered by the reader:

On the 3d March, 1829, an appropriation to complete the north front of the President's house by erecting a portico,	$24,769 25
For work to be done on and about the President's house and enclosures,	6,361 86
For furnishing the President's House under the direction of the President,	14,000 00
March 3d, 1835. For alterations and repairs of the President's house—for gardener's salary, and for keeping the grounds and walks in order, including the cost of trees and shrubs,	4,200 00
1836. For alterations and repairs of the President's house—for the gardener's salary, and for keeping the grounds and walks in order, including the cost of trees and shrubs,	3,160 00
For *dwarf* wall and fence between the Executive buildings and President's house,	1,165 50
1837. For alterations and repairs of the President's house, and for superintendence around the grounds round the same,	7,300 00
For furniture for the President's House,	20,000 00
1839. For alterations of the President's House, and *furniture*, and for superintendence of the grounds,	3,465 00
For salary of the principal gardener,	1,200 00
	$85,921 61

(I.)

THE PROPOSED STANDING ARMY.

We copy first the plan proposed by the Secretary of War in his late Report. It is in these words:

"It is proposed to divide the U. States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the whole term of service to be eight years, four in the first class, and four in the reserve: one fourth part, twenty five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second. In this manner, twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be received in the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals, for in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrolment—the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation—a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you."

Here is the endorsement of this monstrous project by Mr. Van Buren, in his last annual Message:

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States."

(J.)

WAGES IN HARD MONEY COUNTRIES.

Wages in France.—Calais common laborers 7½d. per day with board and without dwelling; Boulogne, 5d. per day do. do.; Nantes, 8d. per day without board and without dwelling; Marseilles, 4d. to 7d. per day with board and without dwelling. The food in some districts "consists of rye bread, soup made of millet, cakes made of Indian corn, *now and then* some salt provisions and vegetables, rarely, if ever, butcher's meat." In others, "wheaten bread, soup made with vegetables, and a little grease or lard twice a day, potatoes or other vegetables, but seldom butcher's meat."

Sweden.—"The daily wages of a skilled agriculturist are 7d. to 8d.; while the unskilled obtain no more than 3d. to 4d. and board themselves. Agriculturists in the Southern provinces live upon salt fish and potatoes; in the Northern provinces porridge and rye bread form their food."

Bavaria.—"Laborers are paid at the rate of 8d. per day in the country" without board.

Belgium.—"A skilled artisan may earn in summer 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.; in winter from 1d. to 1s. 2d.; [illegible] without board, live upon rye bread, potatoes, and milk." Agricultural laborers have less.

Germany.—Dantzig laborers 4½d. to 7d. per day without board; Hamburg, 7d. per day do.; Holstein, 7d. per day without board.

Netherlands.—South Holland laborers 3d. to 4d. per day without board; North Holland, 20d. per day without board; Antwerp, 5d. per day do.; West Flanders, 80s. to 104s. per year with board.

Italy.—Trieste laborers 12d. per day without board; do. 6d. per day with board; Istria, 1d. to 10d. per day without board; do. 4d. to 5d. per day, with board; Lombardy, 4d. to 6d. per day do.; Genoa 5d. to 8d. per day do. and without lodgings; Tuscany, 6d. per day without either.

Saxony.—"In 1837 a man employed in his own loom, working very diligently from Monday morning to Saturday night, from 5 *o'clock* in the morning until dusk, and even at times with a lamp, his wife assisting him in finishing and taking him the work, could not possibly earn more than 20 groschen [about 60 cents] per week. Nor could one who had three children aged 12 years and upwards, all working at the loom as well as himself, with his wife employed doing up the work, earn in the whole more than $1 weekly."

(K.)

MR. VAN BUREN'S ARISTOCRACY.

It is remarkable, that although at the head of the Democratic Party, Mr. Van Buren has taken a step, striking at the very root of their boasted *equality* and one on which Gen. Jackson did not venture, that is, he has prevented the Mobocracy from intruding themselves at his levees. The Police is now stationed at his door, to prevent the intrusion of improper persons. "Mr. Van Buren" says the British Traveller, Capt. MARRYATT, "deserves great credit for this step." Why deserves this credit? Because he [Marryatt] is a Monarchist, and considers the common people—the bone and sinew of the country—unworthy to visit the levees or parties of the President. Gen. Jackson did not think so! Well might Mr. Van Buren exclaim

"Oh! for some power the gift to ge' us
To see ourselves, as others see us."

FROM FLORIDA.

More Outrages attended with bloodshed.—We learn from an officer, arrived here on Sunday, in the Gen. Clinch, from Garey's Ferry, that on the 27th or 28th ult. as Capt. Rains, 8th infantry, with eighteen men, (all mounted,) was returning from a scout, he and his party were fired upon near Fort King, by a large party of Indians, concealed in Palmettoes, near a hammock and four of his men killed, and five wounded. Captain R. and the survivors were compelled to retreat before superior numbers.

Capt. R. rallied his men and returned the fire, killing three of the Indians, (who are supposed to have been sixty or seventy in number.) This new outbreak is presumed to be owing to the destruction, by Major Loomis's command, of some of the crops of the savages, in the vicinity of Annuttaliga and Hamosassa, 130 acres of corn, four feet high, having been destroyed by the troops, as also some sweet potatoes, partly ready for use, and a variety of other vegetables.

Capt. Rains, previously to leaving the Fort, had concealed in the hammock, a shell, covered with blankets, which the Indians removed, and the shell exploding, some of them, it is presumed lost their lives, as blood was seen about the spot by the troops.

A volunteer, named Saunders, of Capt. Hineley's company was killed about the same time, by Indians, about four miles from Newnansville, and another man wounded. These white men were alone.

On the same night, Stanley's plantation, within three miles of Newnansville, was visited by the Indians, and houses, with the crop of last year totally destroyed.—*Savannah paper, May* 5.

St. Augustine, April 25.—Indians.—It is said that a Chief who headed the Massacre of Col. Harney's detachment, in July last, sent in two warriors to Gen. Taylor proposing to him if he would prepare a vessel, he would bring in 50 warriors with their families to be shipped off immediately—but requested that there be no questions asked.

The movements of the Indians on our Western and North-Western border are giving rise to much apprehension. The Iowas and Otoes were continuing their depredations, and the report was that they would be joined by the Sacs. The union of the three tribes will bring a stout and formidable force into the field, numbering about twelve hundred warriors. Account say that the preparations for defence along the whole frontier are very defective.—The military posts were all weak and poorly supplied with garrison. The knowledge of this fact will be sure to stimulate the ferocity of the savages.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

The Texian Navy.—We perceive by the "Galveston Civilian," of the 11th April, that a Public Dinner was given on the 7th to Addison C. Hinton, Esq. formerly of this vicinity, by his brother officers and other citizens, by way of testifying their respect and sympathy, in consequence of his summary removal from the command of the Steam Ship of War Zavala, by the President of Texas, without cause assigned, or, as is intimated in the proceedings at the dinner, without the existence of any just cause.

The Large Oyster.—The large oyster taken by *Zavier Francois*, while oystering on Monday last, was brought up from the wharf on a dray last evening. An oyster measuring *three feet one inch in length and twenty three and a half inches* across the widest part of it, *is a curiosity*. Ayres, the purchaser, will exhibit it at the Alhambra this day at eleven o'clock, when it will be opened and served up in his usual good style.—*Mobile Chronicle.*

There are 50,000 paupers in London.—Population 3,000,000.

MR. MOREHEAD.

[illegible] Mr. Morehead [illegible] ... surprising that his [illegible] ... he subserves, as well as to himself.

The Court being in session at the [illegible] appointed, as well as too small to accommodate so numerous an audience, the Theatre was selected; and so large was the assemblage, that even before Mr. Morehead made his appearance, it would have been difficult to find an unoccupied seat either in the boxes or on the stage. We were pleased to see several gentlemen of the Van Buren party present. Unless their prejudices are incorrigible, the array of facts placed before them must at least induce them to reflect and to investigate; and the result of this course cannot be doubtful.

On the 25th Mr. Morehead addressed the citizens of Carteret, at Beaufort, with his usual success. On the 27th he was in Washington, where he met Judge Saunders before the people. We regret much that the Judge was prevented, by indisposition, from meeting Mr. M. in Newbern. Both parties desired to hear them together.

One thing we can safely say, and that is, that if the Whigs fail to elect their Governor, the fault will not lie at the door of their candidate. He seems worthy to succeed our present Chief Magistrate, and this we consider no slight recommendation.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Truth is powerful.—On the evening of the day on which Mr. Morehead addressed the people here, a gentleman of the Van Buren party, who had thoughtlessly indulged in the disparaging remarks published in the Administration papers respecting Gen. Harrison, assured us that he felt deeply ashamed of having done so. His remarks are worth recording, as a lesson to others. "So fully," said he, "has Mr. Morehead vindicated Gen. Harrison from the slanders of his opponents, that I feel guilty of ingratitude to the brave old man, in having sanctioned, even jocularly, the base charge of cowardice made against him. No American citizen should forget the noble services of Harrison, or mention his name but with the respect due to a national benefactor.—*I never will again.*—*Newbern Spectator.*

ONE FIRE MORE.

The following anecdote was related by Mr. Corwin of Ohio, at the Harrisburg Convention. Let the friends of Reform read it, and let "one fire more" be the battle-cry in their great conflict for Harrison and Liberty.

"I remember sir, when a boy, to have listened with strong interest to the narrative of one who had been present at the battle of the Rapids, where Gen. [illegible] vanquished the Indian forces in the North West, and gave peace to a widely extended frontier settlement. The old soldier said that when the battle was raging hottest, many in that wing of the army where he was, were beginning to falter and think of a retreat. Just at the moment when that feeling began to be prevalent, a young lieutenant, who was known as the confidential aid of old Mad Anthony, galloped up to the line and called to the men, with a voice that was heard above the roar of battle, "Onward! my brave fellows! the enemy is flying, one fire more and the enemy is ours." Sir, the Lieutenant was Wm. H. Harrison, now the bearer of that glorious banner under which we wage war against usurping powers, crafty peculation, and blind hostility to the good old maxims of our fathers.—There are the foes, there are our country's foes; let me exhort you in the language of the young lieutenant—"*One fire more*, and the day is ours."—*Ral. Reg.*

A THRILLING LOG-CABIN INCIDENT.

The Whigs of Erie, Pa., raised a Log Cabin last week, from which the banner of Harrison and Reform was displayed.—While engaged in the dedication of their cabin, the Whigs received information which led them to apprehend a hostile demonstration from Harbor-Creek, a portion of the borough whose citizens had ever been strong Jackson and Van Buren men. Soon afterward a party of horsemen, about forty in number, dressed in Indian costume, armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, approached the cabin! The Whigs made prompt preparations to defend their banner. The scene became intensely exciting. The assailants rode up to the cabin, dismounted and surrendered themselves up as voluntary prisoners of war! On inquiry they proved to be staunch Jackson men from Harbor-Creek who had taken that mode of arraying themselves under the HARRISON BANNER! The tomahawk was then buried; after which *the string of the latch was pulled out*, and the Harbor-Creekers were ushered into the cabin where they pledged their support to Gen. Harrison in a bumper of good old hard cider.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Another Witness.—At the late tremendous meeting of the Whigs at Columbus, Geo., the celebrated Sol. Smith, who is probably as well known throughout the Southern States as any man, was called on to say what he knew personally of Gen. Harrison. He has edited several newspapers, both North and South, and among others, the Independent Press, at Cincinnati, in 1821, at which time he opposed the re-election of Gen. Harrison to Congress. He said that "he knew of his own knowledge, that Gen. Harrison lost his election to Congress from the Cincinnati district in Ohio, in consequence of his voting with the South on the Missouri question. He stated that it was the first time he had ever been beaten in an election, and that throughout the canvass he publicly justified his vote upon the ground that any interference with the ques

tion of slavery in the [illegible] by the non-[illegible] gress was a direct [illegible] tution of the United [illegible] also referred to [illegible] and incidents in the history of Gen. Harri-son, which [illegible] the large assemblages, and which went to prove to every unprejudiced mind, that Gen. Harri-son was not only sound [illegible] on this subject, but that as a man, a soldier, a statesman and a patriot [illegible] in every way entitled to the support of the South.—*Fay-etteville Observer.*

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

In a late number of the Madisonian, we find a statement, made out from official doc-uments, which exhibits the expences of the government for each year, from its first or-ganization in 1789 to the commencement of the present year.

From this statement it appears, that dur-ing the eight years of Gen. Washington's administration, the average expence for each year amounted to $1,986,524 82.—The average population of the country dur-ing that period was 4,205,045; consequent-ly the average tax on each individual to provide for the expense of the government was 47 cents.

During Mr. John Adams's administration of four years, the average expense for each year was $5,353,567 79. The average population being 5,029,890, the tax on each individual was 1 dollar and 6 cents.

During Mr. Jefferson's administration of eight years, the average expense of each year was $5,162,598 58. Average popu-lation 6,099,277; tax on each individual 1 dollar and 6 cents.

During Mr. Madison's administration of eight years, the average expense for each year was $18,085,617 48. The average population being 7,759,076, the tax on each individual was 2 dollars and 33 cents. It was during this administration that the late war with Great Britain was carried on.

During Mr. Monroe's administration of eight years, the average expense for each year was $13,057,925 07. The average population being 9,638,134, the tax on each individual was 1 dollar 36 cents.

During Mr. John Q. Adams's administra-tion of four years, the average expense for each year was $12,625,478 58. The aver-age population being 11,569,093, the tax on each individual was 1 dollar and 9 cents.

During Gen. Jackson's administration of eight years, the average expense for each year was $18,224,091 88. The average population being 13,785,125, the tax on each individual was 1 dollar and 32 cents.

Mr. Van Buren has administered the government three years, during which the average expenses have amounted to the enormous sum of $37,135,654 33 for each year; and the average population being 15,-?37,920, the tax on each individual is 2 dollars and 36 cents!

The administration of John Q. Adams was put down because of its alleged extrava-gance; yet the tax on each individual was only one dollar and nine cents. Gen. Jack-son succeeded, and "retrenchment and re-form" was pretended to be the order of the day. His eight years expired, and Mr. Van Buren came in, "pledged to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor;" and under his very *prudent* and *economical* administration, the amount required of each individual for the support of govern-ment is but *two dollars and thirty six cents!*—very little more than twice as much as under the so called extravagant adminis-tration of J. Q. Adams; and only three cents more than during Mr. Madison's ad-ministration, when we were engaged in a war with the most powerful nation on the globe.

How much more will be added to the an-nual expenses of Mr. Van Buren's adminis-tration should the militia be organized, as proposed, into "a standing army of $100,-000 men," we shall not attempt to calcu-late; the evil already being sufficiently enormous. Each of our readers can calcu-late what proportion will fall to himself of the present expenses, and judge whether he can bear an increase. Two dollars and thir-ty six cents is the average tax on every man, woman and child in the United States.—How much would that be to a family of eight—a man, his wife and six children? The answer is ready, *eighteen dollars and eigh-ty eight cents!* Rather a formidable tax bill to be made up, at the present reduced price of produce!

We have hitherto escaped direct taxation, except for a short time during the last war with England; but if the present wasteful expenditures are continued, how long will it be before we shall have a swarm of new officers among us, demanding a tax upon every thing we possess, to be paid in *gold and silver*, the only currency which the government intend to receive, if the sub treasury system can be forced upon the country? The probability that such a state of things will soon occur, may be inferred from the following statement.

The article in the Madisonian, from which the facts in the preceding statement are drawn, gives also the gross amount, and the yearly average, of the payments made under each administration, on account of the public debt created by the war of the revolution and the late war with England; from which it appears that

Gen. Washington, in eight years, paid $36,092,956 93; averaging each year $4,-511,619 61.

Mr. Adams in four years, $18,957,962 69; averaging $4,739,490 67.

Mr. Jefferson, in 8 years, $65,186,398 53; average $8,148,299 82.

Mr. Madison, in 8 years, $83,428,942 78; average $10,428,617 85.

Mr. Monroe, in 8 years, $101,366,111 23; average $12,670,763 90.

Mr. J. Q. Adams, in 4 years, $45,303,-533 49; average $11,325,883 36.

Gen. Jackson, in 6 years, $64,196,838 43; average $8,024,792 25. During Gen. Jackson's administration the whole of the public debt was extinguished, and a surplus revenue accumulated of forty millions of dollars.

When Mr. Van Buren's administration commenced, the nation was free of debt; Mr. Van Buren, therefore, had no national debt to pay, yet he has managed to spend

[illegible] treasury will be [illegible]; how then will the defi-ciency be made up to supply these extrav-agant demands upon the treasury? A high tariff, a direct tax, or a national debt, must be the result.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

Charlotte:

Thursday, May 21, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District.	Col. Charles McDowell, of Burke.
2d	"	Gen. James Wellborn, of Wilkes.
3d	"	David Ramsour, of Lincoln.
4th	"	David F. Caldwell, of Rowan.
6th	"	Hon. Abram Rencher, of Chatham.
7th	"	John B. Kelly, of Moore.
8th	"	Dr. James S. Smith, of Orange.
9th	"	Charles Manly, of Wake.
10th	"	Col. H. G. Ruffin, of Franklin.
11th	"	Wm. W. Cherry, of Bertie.
14th	"	James W. Bryan, of Carteret.
15th	"	Daniel B. Baker, of New Hanover.

The list is not yet complete but will be in a very few weeks.

☞ We conclude this week Mr. Badger's Speech.

☞ We have several Communications on hand. We shall perhaps insert some of them next week.

☞ Read on a preceding column an article headed "Facts for the People."

☞ The Vanites held a meeting on Saturday last, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to be run for the State Senate, in the place of Wm. Pyron, Esq., declined. Dr. J. T. J. Orr received the nomination. Capt. John Walker was then nominated in the place of Dr. Orr for the Commons. We heard it intimated that Dr. Orr was brought out under the influence of Dr. Fox.

☞ *Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun.*—We invite attention to an article in another column, under the above head. It will be seen that Mr. Calhoun admits that there had been *great, very great extravagance in the expenditures of the Government.* He also admits that they have spent *nineteen millions* more than he considers necessary for carrying on all the proper operations of the Government. With this admission staring them in the face, how can any man who has one spark of love for his country support an Administration who has by its extravagance entailed upon the country a National Debt of nearly $20,000,000.—We consider Mr. Calhoun's apology for the Administration very lame—more so than any we have seen coming from a man with Mr. Calhoun's acknowledged talents, but we suppose he acted upon the principle that a poor excuse is better than none.

☞ *Whig Electors.*—David F. Caldwell Esq., has been appointed Elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket, for the 4th or Salisbury District. Also, Col. H. G. Ruffin has been appointed Elector on the same ticket for the 10th or Franklin District.

District Attorney.—We perceive, that the appointment of District Attorney of the United States, has been conferred on James B. Shepard, Esq., of Raleigh, *vice* H. L. Holmes, resigned.

Mail Robbery.—We learned from a gentleman attending the Circuit Court, that a mail-robbery took place between Blakely, on the Roanoke and Garysburg, on Friday night last. It appears that the Northern mail from Washington is brought by the Railroad from Petersburg to Blakely, and conveyed from thence to Garysburg (a distance of two or three miles only,) on a horse or in a carriage, and is then forwarded to Wilmington by the Railroad which runs by that place. The robbery was committed by a free colored youth about 20 years old, in the employ of the Petersburg Railroad Company, who had care of the mail between the two places. On being charged with the offence by Roderic B. Garey, Esq. the Postmaster, on his arrival, the youth pled innocence; but on examining his person $27 in Virginia Bank notes were found upon him, and he then confessed that he had cut open the mail, and opened forty or fifty letters, (part of which he threw away) but had got no more money than that above mentioned. He was carried to Petersburg, where it is supposed he is committed to Jail, and, the offence being perpetrated within this State, the prisoner will, it is supposed, be tried at the next term of this Court.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Newbern Spectator after a short suspension, has been revived.

PENNSYLVANIA COMING.

We find the following interesting intelligence in the Philadelphia National Gazette of Monday evening:

"Very important and indicative political news has reached this city from Bedford county, in this State. A special election has just been held to supply the vacancy in the House of Representatives, arising from the expulsion of Mr. M'Elwee. This election has terminated in favor of the Whigs by a large majority—upwards of six hundred, it is said in a letter to a gentleman of this city. The majority by which Mr. M'Elwee gained his election was, as well as we recollect, about three hundred; thus showing a gain within a few months *of one thousand votes.* The successful candidate is Mr. Daniel Washabaugh. As Mr. M'Elwee was not a candidate, no personal feeling against him was mixed up with the election."

MISSOURI COMING.

We copy the following cheering paragraph from the St. Louis Bulletin of April 28:

"*Our Prospects.*—We conversed with several gentlemen yesterday from the western part of the State, and they assure us that great changes are going on in favor of reform. Indeed, all parties admit this, and we now think that Missouri can be carried for General Harrison if our friends act with the energy which is expected of them in the great contest. We have seen gentlemen from every section, and they all agree that our cause is rapidly advancing in popular favor, and it is confidently believed that nothing is wanting but the proper industry to obtain a glorious and triumphant victory. In our last war the name of Harrison was a watchword among the sons of freedom, and it is again the watchword of the sons of reform."

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

WHIG VICTORY IN THE CAPITAL OF THE EMPIRE STATE!

THE WHIG BANNER FLOATS TRIUMPHANTLY IN EVERY WARD!!!

The Whigs of Albany have gone triumphantly through with their charter election. The Capital of the Empire State stands proudly erect. There is a Whig Majority for Aldermen in every Ward in the City! Every Ward in the city has increased its Whig majority since the last charter election. We have carried the city by one hundred more majority than we had in the spring of 1839.

This is a great triumph. The Old Regency made their last, expiring effort. They knew and felt that, unless they could make a show of strength here—once the seat of their power—here, where they once had every thing their own way—all was over with Van Buren. This, too, was the crowning spring election. The "last gun" was to be fired here. They therefore brought every influence to bear. But it was an impotent effort—an unavailing struggle. The indomitable Whig party, without organization, but in high spirit and enthusiasm, rushed to the polls and secured a victory worthy of themselves, the city, and their cause.

The Philadelphia American Sentinel an Administration print, alludes to the great Harrison Convention at Baltimore, and says:

"History mentions no such gathering of people since that in the Camp de Mars to swear to the Constitution. Whether we speak of the numbers present, their boundless enthusiasm, or the vast territory from the most distant points of which they assembled, we may, as chroniclers of passing events, mention it as a surpassing pageant, and a thrilling demonstration of the intensity of that feeling which animates the supporters of Gen. Harrison."

The long procession through Baltimore street, the multitudes that thronged every passage, door, window, roof, and even steeple, presented a picture to which we can call no comparison but Martin's celebrated painting of the Departure of the Israelites out of Egypt. To the latest day of the longest life of each one present must that wonderful scene be remembered.

For our own part, we can scarcely tell which moved us most, the Convention itself, or the apparently myriads of fair ladies, whose beauty would have well nigh bewildered us, had not their enthusiastic voices and waving banners cheered us on to duty.—*Madisonian.*

The New York Morning Chronicle, a spirited penny paper, has abandoned its position of neutrality, and espoused the Whig cause. In speaking of the good results which may be expected from the election of Gen. Harrison, the editors say:

"We do not suppose that he can, as if by the waving of a magician's wand, evoke prosperity at once from the gloom of despondency and distress. We do not imagine that prostrate commerce, ruined credit, and wasted resources can be retrieved in a day; but we do conscientiously believe that, from the moment that Harrison shall be elected, a confidence will be created between man and man, and between the People and the Government, which will as surely lead to a revival of business in all its branches, as shower and sunshine cause the buds of spring to burst forth."

Connecticut.—The Legislature of this State convened at New Haven on the 5th instant. The House elected Charles J. McCurdy, Esq. Speaker by the following vote: Whole number of ballots 162; of which McCurdy (Whig) received 107, and Jesse Olney (Loco) 54. Mr. McCurdy's majority over all other candidates was 42.—*National Intelligencer.*

Awful!—The Albany Argus charges General Harrison—nay, it proves the charge from the General's own words—with having entertained "the greatest respect" for the individual in the old Revolutionary Congress who first moved the Declaration of Independence, and who also moved "that George Washington, of Virginia, be appointed commander-in-chief of the American armies." General Harrison has said that he believed the individual referred to "to be an honest man and a patriot." And the utterance of these words the Argus has proved also. We appeal to all the "*British Tories*" of Tammany Hall, whether such a man, uttering such dangerous opinions, should be elected President of the United States.—*Commercial Adv.*

From the Raleigh Register.

MR. CLAY AND MR. CALHOUN.

A long and interesting debate took place in the Senate on Thursday the 7th instant, on a motion to print *thirty thousand* copies of a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in answer to a resolution of Mr. Benton, intended, no doubt, to prevent, in some degree, the effects on the People, which were apprehended by the supporters of the Administration from a publication lately made by Mr. Botts, of Virginia, and a few other Whig members, respecting the prodigal expenditures of the Government, entitled "the *printed leaf*," copied from a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made at the commencement of the Session. The motion to print this extraordinary number of copies of the report, was made before it had been read. Mr. Benton, at whose instance the Report was made, it is likely, was well acquainted with its contents, and observing that the galleries were full to overflowing with members of the Baltimore Convention and other strangers, seized the opportunity of making his defence of the Administration, and a violent assault on the opposition, expecting, probably, as the members of that party could not be acquainted with the matter of the document in question, that but little, if any thing, would be said in reply. But, in this, Mr. Benton was mistaken. Several of the most distinguished opposition members successively joined issue with the Executive, his Financial Secretary, and his advocates, and their prompt and lucid answers, delivered with all the effect of commanding oratory, completely overwhelmed the friends of the Administration in the field to which they had invited them. Mr. Benton was aided by Messrs. Brown, Hubbard and Calhoun. He was opposed by Messrs. Preston, Webster and Clay. The debate, at length, we have no doubt, will be duly reported, in course, in the National Intelligencer; but we will, in the mean time, here state what principally passed between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay on the occasion:

Mr. Calhoun said, it must be admitted, that there had been great—very great extravagance in the expenditures of the Government; but it was proper to look to the causes. The great cause of the extravagance, in his opinion, was an overflowing Treasury—the surplus. And the Protective System was the cause of that surplus.—Those who were responsible for that system, were responsible for the extravagance complained of—and which he readily admitted. He rejoiced, however, that the Government had now reached a period when economy, that cardinal virtue, was to be the order of the day! Fifteen millions he thought enough (independent of the Post Office) to carry on all the proper operations of the Government.

Mr. Clay said, he was gratified to hear the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) declare that there had been great extravagance. The testimony was valuable, from the high character of that gentleman for intelligence, and from the fact that he had united himself to the Administration, and had, doubtless, examined carefully the items and aggregates of expenditure. He was also glad to hear the Senator say that, in his opinion, fifteen millions added to the revenues of the Post Office, five millions more, would be enough for any Administration. This estimate showed the party in power to be extravagant to the amount of nineteen millions. But while he was happy to hear these declarations, he regretted the other remarks of the Senator. He denied both the premises and the conclusion. He denied that the tariff was the cause of the surplus—and that the surplus was the cause of the increased expenditures. The excess of the sale of the public lands was the real cause of the surplus; and if that land bill which Gen. Jackson defeated by retaining it in his pocket, had passed into a law, there would have been none. The receipts from the lands would have gone forth to beautify and improve the country. But suppose the protective policy was the cause of the surplus, it was by no means necessary that it should lead to extravagance, nor would it have done so had the Government been in wise and competent hands. This Administration indeed might not be able to avoid running into extravagance; but no inference of *general necessity* should be drawn from their conduct.

Mr. Clay then returned from Mr. Calhoun, to notice the extraordinary attempts which have been made to shift the blame for the waste of the public money from the Executive and his partisans to the shoulders of the Opposition. The King and his Ministers, said he, come down to Congress and proclaim that their opponents, a minority, are responsible for the expenditures of their Administration! Is not the Executive at the head of the majority party in Congress? And when, within the last twelve years, have the Opposition had a majority in both Houses? Do they pretend now that the minority could control their course? Will they dare to assert that the opposition could compel Gen. Jackson to take less than he chose to ask for? No. No. The Administration is responsible—the people are holding the men in power to their proper accountability; and no man, who reads the signs of the times, can doubt *what their judgment will be.*

What is it, (Mr. Clay asked,) that the publication of this new Report from the Secretary is designed to meet and confute? An Official Report from the same officer! We have sent abroad his own statements in "a printed leaf." What fraud, what deception has there been in using them thus—in transmitting to our constituents what we have derived from the Secretary? They show a state of things appalling indeed; but gentlemen need not expect to get over the facts so conclusive of the fate of this Administration, by mystifying explanations.

An Extraordinary Fact.—It is well known, that from the time Gen. Jackson determined to put down the U. States Bank, that he and all his worshippers, from the highest to the lowest officer under the Government, with all the hundreds of Candidates for Office, did every thing in their power to decry the credit of that Institution, and openly proclaimed that all the funds which the Government held in it, would be finally lost. And yet, when the Charter of that Bank expired, and its Stock was returned to those who originally subcribed it, the Secretary of the Treasury demanded and obtained, a premium of *Fifteen dollars* 58 *cents* on every share of Stock which the Government held in the Bank, over and above the sum paid in, thus making a clear gain (taking no account of all the services which the Institution had rendered to it in circulating and transferring its funds from one part of the Union to every other part) of more than *Eleven Hundred Thousand Dollars!!!—Ral. Reg.*

We regret to learn that the Hon. F. W. Pickens, who returned home from Washington, a short time since, in order to recruit his strength, continues so indisposed as to render his return to Congress this session uncertain; and that he has written a letter to the Speaker of the House, advising the appointment of a Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in his place.—*Char. Courier.*

Among the number of those whose presence was solicited by the Committee of Invitation, a letter was addressed to the Hon. John Ruggles, United States Senator from Maine, who has heretofore been friendly to the Administration. We publish below the letter of the Committee, as well as the reply of Mr. Ruggles, which will be read with great interest:—*Richmond Whig.*

Baltimore, April 15, 1840.

To the Hon. John Ruggles,
U. S. Senate.

Dear Sir—The undersigned, acting on behalf and under the direction of the delegates from the City of Baltimore to the National Convention of Whig Young Men, have the honor to request that you will attend the sittings of the Convention as one of its guests. That Convention, it is now certain, will be by far the most numerous national assemblage of the delegates of the people that has ever taken place in the United States; and we earnestly wish that it may not only be worthy of being remembered for its multitude, but for its deeds and the counsels it will offer to the nation. To this end, we desire that its deliberations may be aided, as well as witnessed by the sages of the Republic, and particularly by those who have been the champions of the faith which its members profess and are seeking to establish in triumph. Allow to us, sir, the honor and the pleasure of welcoming you to our city on this occasion, and believe us to be, with the truest regard,

Your obedient servants,

NEILSON POE,
ROBERT BUTLER,
EDWARD DE DOUGHERY,
WM. M. PETHERBRIDGE,
THOMAS SHANLEY,
THOMAS W. JAY,
ROBERT LAWSON, Jr.
JAMES W. BARROLL,
JOHN W. KIPP,
C. HUGHES ARMISTEAD,
WM. P. STEWART,
A. L. McLEAN.

MR. RUGGLES' REPLY.

Washington City, 2d May, 1840.

Gentlemen—I have received the invitation to "attend the sittings of the National Convention of the Whig Young Men as one of its guests," with which you have honored me, "in behalf of the delegates from the City of Baltimore." It would afford me great satisfaction to be present on that interesting occasion, would my public duties permit.

The necessity of a change of measures with a view to the relief of a people suffering beyond any former example, is now manifest to all, if not acknowledged by all. No small portion of those who aided in bringing into power the present incumbent of the Executive chair, have witnessed with painful disappointment, the pertinacity with which he has persevered in forcing upon the country a system of measures destructive of its best interests and ruinous to the enterprise and business of the people; and they have resolved, as the only means left of staying the progress of those measures, to aid in calling from retirement a distinguished citizen, whose enlightened patriotism, great practical wisdom, and sound Republican principles have secured for him the highest respect and confidence. The name of Harrison has animated the whole country with hope. It has roused an enthusiasm which pervades all grades and classes of the people. That enthusiasm chastened by wise counsels and hallowed by patriotism, will be the animating principle of the National Convention.

Reflecting, as its members will, the principles and feelings of the great majority of the people throughout the Union, their deliberations will be no less national in their character than patriotic in their design; and will tend, it is confidently believed, to harmonize and invigorate the efforts of the nation to place the Executive government in the hands of one who has never yet disappointed the expectations of his country.—He who, by his bravery in the field, redeemed the honor of the nation, when betrayed by treachery and cowardice, will not fail to correct by his wisdom and prudence, the errors of the civil administration of the Government under which the country is severely suffering.

Thanking "the Delegates from the City of Baltimore," for their gratifying invitation, and you, gentlemen, for the acceptable terms in which it is conveyed I have the honor to be, with sincere regard,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN RUGGLES.

To Neilson Poe, Esq., and others.

The Van Buren Convention at Baltimore has proved abortive. Its only ostensible purpose—the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency—it has failed to effect, and it has ended in disappointment, and real if not open dissension. It is vain to say that it nominated a candidate for the Presidency. It was poorly worth while to bring together Delegates from all parts of the Union to announce Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for re-election—unless indeed it was to contradict the rumor that he was to be withdrawn, and a more available candidate set up in his place. But that was not the object. It was supposed that Colonel Johnson could be coaxed into a withdrawal. The Richmond Enquirer announced last fall that he *had* withdrawn, and praised him beyond measure for his magnanimity; and the Convention was got up to nominate a successor to him. But their blandishments failed. The Colonel would not retire; and they have boldly thrown him overboard. The Convention was divided on the expediency of a nomination—being (according to the rule by which the Convention voted) 99 for and 90 against a nomination—New York standing off. But, when the proposition for a nomination was thus upon the point of prevailing, the New York delegation of 42 came forward and voted with the 90, making 132 in the negative, and thus defeated the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

We state these facts merely as matter of history, and as public journalists for the information of our distant readers. We make no comment on them. We leave it to the disjointed members of the party to settle their differences in their own way; but it may elucidate the proceeding to remark that a Tennessee delegate presided, a Tennessee delegate (according to the Globe) made the great speech on the inexpediency of a nomination, an Alabama delegate (Alabama is in favor of Mr. Polk) was Chairman of the committee and reported against a nomination, and it was the New York delegation which finally prevented it.—[illegible]

Brilliant Results.—Only four States have voted since the nomination of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, viz: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Virginia. In 1836, *all these States voted for Van Buren!* Now, of the four, New Hampshire *alone* adheres to him. Thus out of 42 Electoral votes, which he received from these States at the last Election, Mr. Van Buren has already lost 35!—What earthly chance is there for his re-election? None—none whatever—and we advise all *fence men* to jump down on the right side, while there is some merit in the effort. A few months hence, and Van Buren men will be as scarce as hens' teeth.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Daniel Dinner.—The Complimentary Dinner to Gen. Beverly Daniel, late U. S. Marshal, took place on Saturday, and we have never been present at any entertainment, where there was greater rational enjoyment, or where the proceedings were characterized by more decorous conviviality. It must have been a proud day for Gen. Daniel, and amply atoned, we have no doubt, for the violence done to his feelings by his unjustifiable removal.—*Ral. Reg.*

No pressure that any honest man should regret, says the President: We learn from a gentleman direct from Burke, that Corn last week brought at Sheriff's sale in that County *two* cents a bushel—a horse of great value, the full sum of *five* dollars—and a mare with a mule colt *two* dollars and fifty cents.—*Whig Banner.*

An elderly lady of this place has suggested the term "Hypocrat" as the more consistent with truth, than "Democrat" for the willingly blind Tory. Good name and true.—*Whig Banner.*

Republican Whig Ticket.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends James W. Osborne, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the Senate.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends W. F. Davidson, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends J. T. Draffin, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends, Eli Stewart, Esq., has consented to become a Candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—MAY 9.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a 54	Feathers,	30 a 40
do Apple,	37 a 42	Iron,	5¼ a 6
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	33 a 34
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 7½	Salt,	80 a 90
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	$2½ a 2¾
Corn,	60 a 65	Wheat,	80 a
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	35 a 37½
Flour,	$4 a $5	Wool,	15 a 16

CHERAW—MAY 15.

Bacon,	8 a 12	Iron,	$5¼ a 6¼
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oats,	54 a 60
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	5 a 8½	Sugar,	8 a 12½
Corn,	62½ a	Salt, in sacks,	$2¼ a $2½
Flour,	$4½ a 5	do bushel,	$1 a
Feathers,	45 a 50	Tallow,	a 12½

COLUMBIA—MAY 13.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	70 a 75
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	10 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	$6 a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	5 a 7½	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	$20 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	40 a 45
Flour, country,	$6½ a 6	do. N. O.	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—MAY 9.

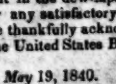
Bacon,	8 a 14	Lard,	8 a 10
Bagging, Hemp	18 a 22	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	5 a 9¼	Nails, cut,	7¼ a 7½
Coffee,	9 a 11½	Rice,	$3½ a $3¾
Corn,	50 a 57	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a 00
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5¼ a 00	do T. Island	30 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	5 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	21 a 22	Leaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	27 a 29	Peas,	45 a 81½

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Rev. James M. Thomas, will preach at the Baptist Church in Charlotte, on next Sabbath.

May 19, 1840.

Strayed

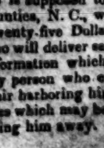


FROM Claremont, near Sugar Creek Church, three milch Cows, viz: one dark red heifer, white face, without horns, one young black Cow, with short crooked horns—one horn has been broken and is just growing out, and one light red Cow with long horns. The two last have a mark cut in the dew-lap. The return of these Cattle, or any satisfactory information about them will be thankfully acknowledged on the premises or at the United States Branch Mint in Charlotte.

J. H. GIBBON.

May 19, 1840. 24tf

NOTICE.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday last, the 11th instant, from the subscriber, living at Bell-Air, Lancaster District, S. C., his apprentice boy named Thomas Blount, about 13 years of age, well grown—no particular marks. He is supposed to be in Mecklenburg or Anson counties, N. C., where he has some relations.—Twenty-five Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver said boy to me, together with any information which will lead to the conviction of any person who enticed said boy to elope or to their harboring him, together with half the damages which may be recovered for harboring or enticing him away.

JOHN HARROLD.

May 14, 1840. 136

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondence of the Ral. Register.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The business of the House yesterday commenced with a motion of Mr. Burke, of New Hampshire, for the appointment of a Clerk to the Select Committee for examining into the contracts for stationery, &c., made with Mr. Langtree, which produced several other motions for Clerks to other committees. On motion, they were all laid on the table.

The Speaker announced the Report of the Committee on the case of Messrs. Bynum and Garland, to be first in order.—But, on motion of Mr. Jones, this subject was postponed till Friday next. And the House again went into a Committee of the whole on the General Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Johnson moved to amend the bill, by striking out all that related to the Branch Mints in Georgia and New Orleans, on the ground that they were unnecessary, and that all the business that was done at them, would be done better and cheaper at the Mint in Philadelphia.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Cooper and Harbersham.

Mr. Stanly amused the Committee by exposing an account for certain items purchased for the use of the Branch Mint in your State, such as ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, books on gardening, tools, &c. to the amount of $218, which had been paid for out of the public purse.

The bill was still under consideration.

In the Senate, bills for granting lands for the benefit of the Mount Carmel, New Albany, Selma and Tennessee Rail-roads, were considered, debated, and ordered to be engrossed. As was also the bill granting to the State of Michigan, a quantity of land, in aid of the construction of a canal around the falls of St. Marie.

MAY 1.

After disposing of some matters of minor importance, yesterday morning, in the House, Mr. Cushing, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, which was referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The Speaker then proceeded to call on Committees for Reports, and a number were presented. After which, during the remainder of the morning hour, the House disposed of the business lying on the table.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Jones, again resolved itself into a Committee on the General Appropriation bill. The item under consideration when the Committee rose last night, was for defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, and likewise, for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, $300,000.

Mr. Cushing was addressing the Committee, to show that Mr. Mackenzie, the State prisoner, ought to be no longer kept in prison, and to make his remarks in order, he said, he would submit them in the shape of an objection to the amount appropriated for his safe-keeping. Mr. Parris called him to order. The Chairman declared him in order. Mr. Cushing had not proceeded far before Mr. Crary called him to order. The Chairman again declared him in order. Mr. Turney appealed from the decision. On the question being taken, no quorum voted, and the Committee accordingly rose. The question—"Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Committee?" was now taken, and decided in the affirmative—113 votes to 15. Mr. Cushing then proceeded to address the Committee on the subject, and offered an amendment, that $5,000 of the $300,000, should be applied to the more commodious safe-keeping of two prisoners of State held in prison for an alleged violation of the Neutrality act. (The persons alluded to are Messrs. Mackenzie and Van Rensselaer.) Mr. C. proceeded to state his reasons why additional consideration should be shewn to these individuals, as victims of State policy.

The Chair (Mr. Casey,) decided the motion to be in order. Mr. Craig appealed from this decision. The appeal was debated, and finally decided against the Chair—96 votes to 26.

The Committee continued to sit on this bill till late in the evening.

In the Senate, Mr. Webster presented a memorial from a large number of persons of Beaver county, Pa., asking the establishment of a National Bank, with a view to the correction of the evils that exist in relation to the currency. Mr. W. said, he did not suppose there was likely to be any action on the subject at present, and should therefore move to lay the memorial on the table; but he should take occasion, at some period of the session, to express his views at large in relation to the currency.

The Senate passed the bill for granting a quantity of land to Michigan to aid that State in making a canal round the falls of St. Marie; the bill for the benefit of the Salem and Tennessee Rail-road company; and the bill to admit the works of American Artists in Foreign countries, free of duty.

Mr. Norvell introduced a Resolution for releasing William Lyon Mackenzie, imprisoned in the jail of Rochester, for a violation of the laws to preserve the neutral obligations of the United States, and also to remit the fines which may have been imposed on him, which he would not ask the adoption of till Monday.

MAY 2.

Yesterday morning, after the Journal was read, the Speaker laid before the House sundry communications from the Navy Department, with certain contracts, &c. and additional documents relating to the New Jersey election.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the consideration of the Report of the Committee on Privilege in the case of Messrs. Bynum and Garland, was postponed till Monday next.

Several bills of a private nature from the Senate were acted upon; some were passed, and others rejected in the [illegible] manner.

A [illegible] from Mr. Owen, of Arkansas, and Mr. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, on a bill granting a right of pre-emption to an individual who had settled on land which proved to be a School lot, and to which the Senate had proposed an amendment. Finally, by general consent, the bill and amendment were re-committed to the Committee on Public Lands.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Jones, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the General Appropriation bill, the discussion of which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

MAY 4.

The House continued in session on Friday night, discussing the General Appropriation bill until 11 o'clock, and, on Saturday morning, the House, without taking up any other business, at once resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on this bill. A number of amendments were offered, on which long debates were had. The principal amendment was proposed by Mr. Stanly, to strike out an appropriation for the salaries to Charges to Belgium and Naples, on the ground that Messrs. Maxey and Throop, who fill those offices, had been grossly negligent in the discharge of their duty when formerly entrusted with office. Mr. Dromgoole said, that was no reason why our relations with Belgium and Naples should cease. Mr. Stanly did not wish this; but by withholding the salaries of these men, to compel the President to do, what he would never do otherwise, remove unfaithful public officers, who were his own political advocates. Mr. Dromgoole insisted, that withholding a Minister's salary, did put an end, while it continued, to our intercourse with the nation to whom such Ministers was sent. Mr. Graham animadverted on the conduct of Mr. Throop, (Charge to Naples) who had been reported as the chief cause of Swartwout's defalcation—they were twin brothers, he said, in that fraud. He would as soon vote for a salary to Swartwout as to Throop. Mr. Graves asked, if the King of England were to appoint a highwayman Minister to the United States, if the British Parliament would yield its right to withhold the appropriation of his salary? The power of appropriation was given to Congress as a check on the Executive, and ought to be so used. Mr. Smith, of Maine, denied that the item in the bill involved at all the qualifications of the incumbents of the offices about to be abolished. He called the attention of gentlemen to a case of culpable neglect and extravagance which, he said, had once excited the attention of the whole country. He alluded to the appointment of Gen. W. H. Harrison as Minister to Colombia, who remained six months at his palace at North Bend, after he had received his outfit and advance of salary. Mr. White said, it was untrue that Gen. Harrison remained six months at home after his appointment to Colombia; it was untrue that he received his outfit and salary; and it was untrue that he was in his cabin when he received the appointment. He had been at Washington for months, when he was appointed. He returned home only to prepare to set out on his mission. He did not receive any part of his salary; but his outfit only. As soon as he had arranged his affairs at home, he repaired to Colombia, but Gen. Jackson made him his first victim, by recalling him home before he had time to execute any portion of the business of his mission.

At length, the motion to strike out this appropriation, was negatived, there being about 26 votes for it.

The bill having been gone through, Mr. Jones moved that the Committee rise, and report the bill, with the amendments, to the House; which was carried, nem. con. and the Committee rose accordingly.

Mr. Turney moved the previous question, which was seconded, and Mr. L. Williams demanded the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered, and stood 110 to 48.

The main question was then put on the several amendments, and they were all concurred in. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was afterwards read a third time and passed.

Mr. Briggs moved a Resolution for a meeting of the House on Monday at 8 o'clock, with the view of adjourning over till Thursday, (to allow for the cleaning of the Hall, taking up carpets, &c.) which, after some objection, was carried—107 votes to 23. So that there will be a recess of three days, in which time the Locos, I hope, will digest the accumulation of spleen caused by the result of the Virginia Elections, and come to their deliberations again in a better temper.

NEW YORK, MAY 2.

The Aspects of the times.—We have at length arrived at what should be the very acme of the business season, yet business is languid and unpromising. The Southern Spring Trade of our City is nearly over, and has proved lighter than that of any one of the last twenty years—far lighter than that of 1837. Of the Merchants, only a slender proportion have the means of discharging their pressing liabilities; of the remainder, a large share can with difficulty keep up the appearance of solvency,—and many more cannot or will not increase their indebtedness by any considerable purchases. Trade is seriously curtailed wherever it is not paralized; and the number of hopeless failures since December, not only in this City but throughout the State, and we believe throughout those sections of the Union not essentially bankrupt before, exceeds that of any four months preceding since 1819. The tide of pecuniary disasters has at length reached the fountain head; the importers of our City are embarrassed, and have suffered enormous losses; their foreign correspondents have suffered through them and have taken the alarm; so that the circle of American credit abroad is reduced to the narrowest dimensions. Of course, our importations of foreign goods in 1840 will be remarkably light—we hope not half so heavy as in 1839. Domestic trade bids fair to be curtailed in proportion.—*New Yorker.*

Fashion makes people eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not dry.



THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 29tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING,

Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander or at Chesterville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

I. W. THOMPSON.

April 2, 1840. 27tf

N. B. All kinds of *Job Painting* neatly executed and at short notice.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a SHOP at his residence 5 miles from Charlotte, on the Mason Ferry Road, and will be thankful for patronage at reduced prices, (as the times are hard.)

A. GRAHAM.

Mecklenburg co., March 4, 1840. 23tf

PROPOSALS for issuing a Periodical in the City of Raleigh, which will be exclusively devoted to polite Literature and Science, entitled THE EMERALD, and to be edited by HUGH McQUEEN. It has been remarked by an eminent man, whose enlightened and spirited labors for the welfare and glory of North Carolina will form an interesting portion of her future history, "that the character of the country was principally indebted for its elevation and lustre to the reputation of her public men." And perhaps the voice of calm and impartial reason may safely pronounce the decision, that it would be a vain and impracticable attempt to aim at making known the characters of the meritorious citizens of any community without having first imparted to the world a perspicuous and tangible revelation of its resources of Literature and Science. It is a mournful fact, in connection with the history of this State, that she has suffered immense privations of character and fame from the want of a faithful and accessible organ, through which her devoted sons might communicate to the world those biographical incidents and historical and literary fragments which have been garnered up in the archives of private affection, and which are so closely associated with the glory of the people. In this respect, we are far in the rear of other States in the Confederacy, which can prefer no just claim to a superior rank over North Carolina on account of the vaster extent of their moral, intellectual, or physical resources. And we cannot surrender the endearing conviction that this State presents an atmosphere sufficiently genial, and a soil sufficiently grateful to sustain, in vigorous prosperity, a journal purely devoted to Literature and Science, until the experiment shall have been fairly made and have proved unsuccessful.

The most prominent features by which the Emerald will be distinguished, will be a perservering effort to rescue from oblivion the numerous facts which would be so peculiarly qualified to give solidity and extension to the web of our history as a State, and which have been rapidly passing beyond our reach, owing to the wasting influence which is exerted by time over both the written and traditional memorials of men: to refresh the recollection to the talents, virtues and services of these patriotic men who acquitted themselves as faithful guardians of the most precious rights and interests of the State, in the period of her infant weakness; to deliver to the world an accurate knowledge of those who have heightened and adorned her character in more recent times; to elicit and circulate the fruits of vigorous and cultivated intellect, through the medium of articles which will be prepared for the Emerald on the subjects of primary interest, both in the circle of the more severe sciences, and in the milder walks of polite literature; and to advance the interests of popular education, by uniformly perseveringin the view of those facts, subjects and examples which will be best calculated to exert a salutary influence over the public mind.

For the purpose of placing the literary resources of the Emerald upon a secure and permanent basis of interest and of usefulness, the aid of intelligent and gifted gentlemen has been solicited in advance of its publication; and the assurances which have been received upon this point are such as to justify the anticipation that the enterprise will be sustained by some of the most luminous and popular pens of which the State may boast.—It is also expected that each number of the Emerald will receive a considerable accession to its interest in presenting a sketch of some eminent citizen of North Carolina. And these sketches will be indiscriminately applied to the characters of both the living and the dead.

It will be one of the chief objects of the Editor to regulate the selections which may be made for the paper, by such approved maxims as to render it a vehicle of useful instruction, and to secure some degree of gratification to every class of readers.

A constant effort will be made to guard against that lengthened species of gravity, which may approach the limits of monotony whilst at the same time the sprightliness of its matter shall not abound in such culpable profusion as to acquire the stamp of levity. The hope is cherished, too, that this periodical will prove equally acceptable to both of the political parties which now divide the population of the Union, in as much as distinguished individuals warmly devoted to each of these classes of men have promised us contributions from their pens; and as every topic which may be even faintly tinctured with the party politics of the times, shall be rigidly and inflexibly excluded from the columns of the Emerald.

TERMS.—The Emerald will be published semi-monthly, in quarto form of eight pages, on an imperial sheet of fine paper and handsome type, at four dollars per annum. Pains will be taken to make it equal, in point of mechanical execution, to any similar publication in the Union; and it is contemplated, in a short time to issue it weekly, should it be found practicable to do so with safety to our own interests and the entertainment afforded to our readers; in which event, the subscription will be increased to five dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 15, 1840.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

Drs. P. C. [illegible] and [illegible]

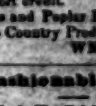


HAVING re-associated, respectfully tender their services to the community in the various branches of their profession and pledge themselves to attend promptly and devote their entire attention to their professional duties. In difficult cases requiring consultation or the services of both, no extra charges will be made. Their charges generally will be moderate. They may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris, unless professionally engaged.

March 31, 1840. 27tf

N. B. Dr. Caldwell considers his health sufficiently restored to say to his old friends, that he will wait on them with as much pleasure and energy as he has formerly done.

Drs. Rappoldt & Wallace,



HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15tf

Piedmontese Silk Reel.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of the above reel, offers them now to the Silk Growing Community on as reasonable terms as the article can be procured at the North and equally as good—a specimen may be seen at the subscriber's Shop in the town of Charlotte.—As this is the reel so highly recommended by that well-known friend of the Silk cause, Mr. G. B. Smith, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person engaging in the business should immediately provide himself with one and learn to reel silk, thereby adding more than one-half to its value.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with punctual attention.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

March 16, 1840. 25tf

3000 LBS. heavy country made BACON for sale. Terms Cash.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Feb. 16, 1840. 20tf

Removal in Charlotte.



THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his

Carriage Making Establishment

upon his own premises, on Seventh-street, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends to carry on the above Business. Gentlemen wanting work in his line would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best seasoned lumber, and as cheap as the times will afford.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

All kinds of Country Smithing done, Horse Shoeing, &c.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Feb. 4, 1840. 20tf

N. B. I have on hand at this time, 6 or 8 handsomely finished Carryalls and one very good Buggy on the way, any of which I will sell low for Cash or on short credit.

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for work, also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON



HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

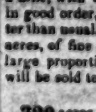
they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

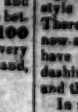
Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17tf

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS

For Sale.



THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Latta, dec'd. containing **330** acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of **100** acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.



—ALSO—

320 acres, known as the Dunn and Prim places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who will shew the lands.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

Nov. 29, 1839. 11tf

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 45tf

Refer to

J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. A boy 15 or 16 years of age preferred—of good character.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Cooch [illegible]

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach [illegible] Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed none but those of a superior grade and lumber and MATERIALS he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of elegance, beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and on the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 18tf

Valuable GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 2 GOLD MINES, situated about five miles [illegible] of Charlotte, on the land formerly owned by Thomas McGinn, adjoining and on the same vein with the Capps Mine. The above Mines have been fully tested by experienced Miners, and have proved to be very valuable. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Beaverford road, five miles from Charlotte.

THOMAS JAMISON.

Jan. 13, 1840. 16tf

JOHNSTON IRON,

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Two Sarcegs Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep, a large general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 5½ cts. Cash.

R. & J. M. WILSON.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a [illegible] and general assortment of IRON, [illegible] the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a superior quality, and suited for Carriage, Wagon Work, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

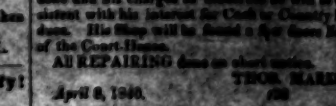
Dec. 16, 1839. 13tf

Cast Iron Gearing, Machinery, &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for Castings suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.



THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country produce. His Shop will be found a few doors East of the Court-House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. HARRIS.

April 6, 1840. 29tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE

CAROLINA BEACON,

AND

Metropolitan Omnibus.

BY E. S. REVELY.

THE world is constantly changing;—[illegible] are changing, and customs, manners and habits are changing. The arts and sciences are striding ahead in the way of improvement, dashing along our mountains, through rivers, and surmounting obstacle after obstacle with the speed of Hampden's steed. In the place of the mean, ragged, dirty sheets, called newspapers, which were formerly sent forth, we now see large neatly printed, spirited hebdomadals and dailies, on all sides. In the newspaperial world particularly, has this improvement of the age been manifest—and the influence of the newspaper press is daily growing more powerful. Instead of sickly couches and creeps we now dash over land at the tail of queer machines puffing and smoking along at a fearful rate; and in place of barges and sail boats, we now daily [illegible] winds, and stem tides and currents by the aid of all powerful Steam.

In the newspaperial world, a mighty and wonderful revolution is at hand. It has already shewn itself in some of our principal cities—five monthly papers have caught the charm, and it is gradually gaining ground throughout this mighty country. In North Carolina, this has not yet shown itself; and the people seem content with the old-fashioned sleepy concerns which are yet published here, devoted to, and their lumbering columns filled with, dirty, blackguard, scheming demoralizing politics—because their attention has not yet been directed towards that sprightly, daring, independent, comprehensive, go-ahead manner style which is now controlling every thing else. There is a look of steam about most newspapers now-a-days,—they navigate on the old plan—but have not yet adopted modern contrivances for dashing ahead. They are "behind the times," and the improvements of the age.

In news-matters, the "Beacon" will be prompt and accurate, giving the steam of every thing that occurs, in a pleasant, condensed shape, without wearying the reader with dull details.

In *philosophy and sciences*, we have an experienced assistant—a most sage and erudite personage—whose abilities are unsurpassed, and whose attention will be assiduously devoted toward the entertainment and instruction of those who read the Beacon.

In *Politics*, the Beacon will be truly *independent*—not *neutral*, by any means, (understand us) but INDEPENDENT;—that is, we will say what we please, neither courting favor nor fearing enmity. We hate the Loco Focos, but we do not like the Whigs better than ourself or the people of here; therefore we choose to go for A. No. 1, and for the people generally in preference to any thing of any body else. As, however, it becomes every good citizen to take some interest, in the political affairs of his country, and in the result of the approaching contest for the Presidency, &c., we shall devote a portion of the several numbers of our paper issued before the election to the consideration of matters and things, men and doings connected therewith. After that, we shall turn our attention more exclusively to literary matters, religion, philosophy, agriculture and the like subjects.

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